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DYING OF TYPHOID FEVER.

War Department's Incompetency Far Worse Than Spanish Bullets.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11.—Three enlisted men died today of typhoid fever in the general hospital Fort McPherson—a total of ten deaths from this disease in sixty hours. Today's dead were buried in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga., where all dead from this disease will be interred in the future. Fifty of the 400 cases of typhoid fever under treatment are in a serious condition.

Extra sanitary precautions to guard against infection among the troops at the post have been ordered by Major Bubb the commanding officer.

The three thousand recruits remaining at McPherson will be removed to small camps as soon as possible. Eighteen hundred are now at Camp Hobson, near Lithia Springs; 2000 will be sent to Post Springs, near Newton, Ga., and the departure of several hundred to Montauk, L. I., in a day or two, will clear the reservation of men and eliminate the danger of infection.

THE WEATHER.



Boston, Aug. 11.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity for Friday—Cloudy weather, probably with occasional showers; easterly winds.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Forecast for Friday: For New England and Eastern New York—Showers; warmer; east to southeast winds.

Local Weather Report.
Portland, August 11.—The local weather bureau office records as to the weather are as follows:

8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.00; thermometer, 61.8; dew point, 60; humidity, 90; wind, N; velocity, 10; weather, light rain.
8 p. m.—Barometer, 30.07; thermometer, 68.5; dew point, 60; humidity, 81; wind, E; velocity 6; weather, cloudy.
Mean daily thermometer 64; maximum thermometer, 69; minimum thermometer, 59; maximum velocity of wind, 15 N; total precipitation, 0.43 inch.

Weather Observation.
The agricultural department weather bureau for yesterday, Aug. 11, taken at 8 p. m., meridian time, the observation for each section being given in this order: Temperature, direction of wind state of weather:

Boston, 62 degrees, NE, rain; New York, 72 degrees, NE, cloudy; Philadelphia, 72 degrees, SE, cloudy; Washington, 72 degrees, S, cloudy; Albany, 72 degrees, SE, cloudy; Buffalo, 75 degrees, SW, cloudy; Detroit, 76 degrees, S, cloudy; Chicago, 76 degrees, W, cloudy; St. Paul, 72 degrees, NW, clear; Huron, Dak., 72 degrees, W, clear; Bismarck, 74 degrees, N, clear; Jacksonville, 72 degrees, NE, rain.

PROTOCOL APPROVED.

Spanish Cabinet So Votes and Will Cable M. Cambon to Sign Preliminaries.

ARMISTICE FIRST

That the Primary Condition of Protocol.

London, August 12.—The special despatches from Madrid indicate the difficulty of ascertaining the exact procedure in the peace negotiations.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times telegraphing at 7.15 Thursday evening, says:

"The preliminary negotiations are advancing steadily, although perhaps not quite so quickly as could be wished.

"The short reply from Washington to the last Spanish note, which reached Madrid today, must be regarded as merely a forerunner of a more detailed communication that may be expected in the course of the next few days. It says the President will take into consideration all the points raised in the last Spanish note and will embody the conditions as a whole in a formal document, the text of which will be telegraphed to Madrid for acceptance with the least delay possible. Until this latter communication is received, it will be impossible to say whether the Cortes will be assembled at once or only at the close of the negotiations."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The cabinet today considered the protocol, which arrived this (Thursday) morning. President McKinley accepts the Spanish reply with slight formal modifications.

"The first condition of the protocol is an armistice. This will be declared immediately. The conditions are the same as those proposed by President McKinley. Senator Sagasta has cabled M. Cambon an authorization to sign the protocol to which step the Queen Regent had already given assent.

"The cabinet council tonight also discussed the instructions to be given the Spanish commissioners for the negotiation of peace. The question of the Philippines will be the chief point for consideration and on this the precise intentions of the American government are not known."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Thursday night says:

"The minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Correa, declares that it will be a difficult problem to dispose of the repatriated soldiers, since there is no room for them in the barracks.

"The Pope has authorized the Spanish government to reduce temporarily the salaries of the clergy in view of Spain's necessities."

FLEET HEARS LATEST.

With the fleet, off Guantanamo, via Playa del Este, August 11.—7 p. m.—The Associated Press bulletin announcing the peace protocol had been agreed upon was the first definite news received here regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. Nothing had been received from the navy department or from any other source. The despatch caused the most intense satisfaction throughout the fleet.

It is expected that several warships will soon be able to go North and the great fleet now lying here is in readiness to be distributed to the various stations.

FOR SANTIAGO SOLDIERS.

Boston, August 11.—In response to the cablegram of Dr. E. G. Drackett, who is at Santiago superintending the distribution of supplies for the volunteer aid association the association today forwarded to that point a large amount of prepared foods. The shipment was made on the steamer Barnstable of the Boston fruit company and will be transhipped at Port

Antonio, Jamaica, on a sailing vessel to Cuba. It is hoped that this shipment will reach Santiago before the departure of the 2nd and 9th regiments, but in case it does not, it will be distributed among the troops located there who are most in need of it.

TO GOVERN COLONIES.

President Facing An Entirely New Problem.

Washington, August 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and members of the cabinet. Porto Rico as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise a supervisory control of all of the functions of government under the direction of the President until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The President, under the constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government and that this view is shared by the cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial government which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, cannot be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated sufficiently their ability to govern themselves intelligently in a form of government for the island.

The evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote on the question of a form of government for the island.

The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned rights to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent a form of government for the island.

This body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval.

THE SANTIAGO CONTROVERSY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Tells What He Recommended

Washington, August 11.—In view of complaints against the medical branch of the army the statement is given out that Surgeon General Sternberg on April 15, made the following recommendation to the Adjutant General as to medical supplies to accompany the army:

Each regiment to take two ambulances, four extra litters, a field hospital for ten men, medical and surgical chests, field supplies for three months.

Infantry regiments to have a steward or acting steward and ten privates of hospital corps.

Cavalry regiments to have two stewards or acting stewards and fifteen hospital corps men.

A light battery to have one ambulance, field hospital for five men (one hospital tent), an acting steward and five privates of the hospital corps.

On April 20, 1898, the surgeon general sent instructions to Major B. F. Pope, chief surgeon, Tampa, Fla., directing him to inspect the medical department of each regiment upon its arrival and report to him the deficiencies in medical supplies.

The Surgeon General also furnishes a long list of the more important articles of medicine that were sent to Tampa and Santiago with the army.

The regular regiments had each a medical and surgical chest, litters and other field supplies before the above articles were issued.

TO PREVENT YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, August 11.—Every precaution is being taken by both the war and treasury departments to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States. The officials of the two departments are co-operating thoroughly in the efforts that are being made and the opinion of those best informed is that they will be successful.

Action Taken at Cabinet Meeting Last Evening.

American Forces Capture City of Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Madrid, 10 p. m., August 11.—The government has received the protocol and the cabinet council rose at 9.40 p. m. having approved it. The government will wire M. Cambon tonight, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

Madrid, 10.30 p. m., August 11.—The day has been diplomatically, one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been two cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled as already cabled at the cabinet meeting this afternoon and the receipt of the actual document therefore only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions.

They expect that it will be signed at Washington tomorrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

GEN. SCHWAN TAKES MAYAGUEZ.

Washington, D. C., August 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning the War Department posted the following:

Ponce, August 11.—Secretary of War, Washington: Following from Schwan: Immediately after repulse yesterday, Spanish troops joined by what were left in Mayaguez moved in direction of Lasos. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 o'clock this morning.

(Signed) MILES.

DROVE ENEMY.

Engagement During March to Mayaguez.

Washington, August 11.—The War Department late this afternoon received the following:

Ponce, via Bermuda, August 11. Secretary of War, Washington:

The following message received from Schwan: Camp near Hormigueros, August 10th.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario river, near Hormigueros developed strong Spanish force which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez. In general engagement that followed Lieut. Byron, eighth cavalry, my aide camp, was wounded in foot and Private Formberger, Co. D, 11th infantry and one other private were killed and fourteen enlisted men were wounded.

It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country consisting of 1000 regulars and 500 volunteers took part in the engagement. We drove the enemy

from his position and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish Lieutenant was found in field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour tomorrow.

(Signed) "SCHWAN." MILES.

SCHWAN HAD A FIGHT.

Washington, August 11.—A despatch has just been received at the war department from Gen. Schwan, commanding a brigade under Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, saying he has had an engagement a few miles from Mayaguez with a large Spanish force in which two privates were killed, and Lieut. Riley was wounded in the foot.

CAPTURE OF COAMO.
Gen. Miles Commends Two Officers Who Were In Engagement.

Washington, August 11.—The war department late this afternoon gave out the following delayed telegram:

Ponce, August 9. To Secretary of War, Washington: The following received from Gen. Wilson: "Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, 8.30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylv.

where a cable station will be ordered. The immediate result will be to afford much more direct communication between Porto Rico and the United States, and out the cable down one half. The French cable officers are said to have acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration in accommodating the United States government throughout the West Indian campaign, although, of course, having strict regard for the obligations imposed by the neutrality laws.

CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK.

Official Denial of Ill Treatment of Soldiers.

Washington, August 11.—War Department officials deny generally the assertions of discomfort and ill-usage of troops reported from Montauk Point. The quartermasters' department which had charge of opening the camp, says that good progress has been made in the four days since the order was issued establishing it.

Four wells have been dug twelve feet deep and one thirty feet deep, the latter furnishing a large supply and all below hard pan. A tank is being erected which will hold 30,000 gallons, and pipes are being laid throughout the camp. All soldiers who have arrived have tents. The men found sleeping on the sand arrived on the midnight and left it of their own volition. The commissary generals' department has reports from its officers at Montauk which state that there is plenty of food.

THE BANCROFT LOSES A MAN.

New York, August 11.—A special to the New York Journal from West says: The gunboat Bancroft arrived today from the Isle of Pines, bringing news of the fight with Spaniards in which one of her men was killed.

Ten miles from the south coast of the Isle of Pines, the wreck of a schooner was sighted. The Bancroft's launch, with a one-pounder on board, was sent out and the schooner, seeing the launch, sailed for Puerto Cortes. Soldiers on shore fired at the Bancroft's launch, which replied with her one-pounder, eventually compelling the Spaniards to flee.

Stoker Emanuel Nauqueros was killed by a bullet through the left arm and chest. The launch soon afterward towed away the schooner, which proved to be the Carmite, loaded with fire-wood.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy, judging by the launch's effective fire.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Washington, August 11.—The following was received at the State Department tonight: Consulate of the United States, Hong Kong, August 11.

Moore, Washington: Inform General Corbin steamship Sydney left Nagasaki 27th; Australia 30th; Ealing, 6th, all direct Russia without stop.

(Signed) WILDMAN.

STORES FOR GEN. MERRITT.

San Francisco, August 11.—Five thousand tons of commissary stores will be sent to Gen. Merritt by a special steamer. The provisions will be rations for 20,000 soldiers for several months. All the stores will be purchased from farms on the Pacific coast.

RELIEF FOR MANILA SOLDIERS.

Philadelphia, August 11.—Secretary French of the National Relief association today cabled to United States Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong a thousand dollars with instructions to use the money to buy food and supplies for the troops at Manila, and to have the same shipped as quickly as possible.

Hundred dollars was also sent to Major James E. Pitcher, the commissary agent at Jacksonville, Fla., who is in charge of the hospital supplies there.

TELEGRAPH LINE EXTENDED.

Washington, August 11.—Gen. Greely has received a despatch from Col. Allen, now at Ponce, Porto Rico, stating that the telegraph lines have been extended, first from Ponce, through Guayama and Arroyo, to the headquarters of Gen. Brooke; second, through Guayama, to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson; third, through Adjuntas and Utuado to the headquarters of Gen. Stone; and fourth along the coast to Guanica. These lines all extend to the cable station, and they place the United States in communication with more than half of Porto Rico.

NEGRO REGIMENT FOR SANTIAGO.

New York, August 11.—The Eighth regiment of Illinois volunteers (colored) arrived in Jersey City this morning over the Erie Railroad. The men, numbering 1,326 in all, came in four sections from Camp Tanner, at Springfield, Ill. They are going to Santiago to relieve the First Illinois volunteers, and are to be transported from New York on the cruiser Yale, which vessel is expected to sail today.

CONDITION OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 11.—In anticipation of orders the return of the Spanish prisoners, a new list of the men with their ratings was made today by the United States Navy and it is now rumored that embarkation will begin about the 25th of the month. There were no new cases of sickness at the camp today, and these who are ill are reported to be rapidly recovering.

LAST DAY OF WAR

So President Thought Last Night.

Washington, August 11.—The Associated Press bulletin from Madrid announcing that the Spanish cabinet had approved the peace protocol and that the French ambassador would receive instructions to sign it, was very gratifying to the administration. It is confidently expected that the signatures will be affixed to this document tomorrow and immediately thereafter both governments will begin carrying out its provisions. The first will be cessation of hostilities followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by General Merritt and the United States troops under his command, the occupation of San Juan in Porto Rico by General Miles and the evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces. It is believed that there will be delay in the evacuation of Havana, Matanzas and other Spanish strongholds in Cuba, as some difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island before cooler weather.

Up to midnight the President had received no official communication as to the action of the Spanish government, but it was stated by those who saw him tonight that he was very expectant that this was the last day of the war.

The French embassy has as yet received no communication from Madrid authorizing M. Cambon to sign the protocol, but the secretaries of the embassy left orders on retiring to be called if any message was received and it will be immediately translated.

There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Day will be at the head of the peace commission and that two United States Senators will be members of it. Senator Allison of Iowa and Senator Gorman of Maryland have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission and it is known that they have been under consideration by the President. It is not believed by members of the commission that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of Congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate although there is a prospect that an extra session of the Senate may be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

JOB FOR HOBSON'S FATHER.

Washington, August 11.—The President today appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

USE IN PLACE OF Cream of Tartar and Soda

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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